

he got cash to buy his materials and to purchase dynamite in sixty pound lots. Rousseau said he worked for it and when asked what his trade was said:

"I'm a farmer."

"When you thought it did not you represent yourself as an Italian contractor?" asked Detective Sergeant Carey.

"I did."

"What name did you give?"

"I would rather you would find that out for yourself."

Mrs. Currie recalled having seen her lodger taking a couple of bundles up to his room one day, and the prisoner was asked if these bundles contained the sixty pounds of dynamite. He replied with his favorite answer:

"I'd rather you would find that out yourselves."

Rousseau admits that he himself had written the letter signed "Mafia" to Commissioner Greene informing him that the dynamite was in a trunk ready to be hoisted aboard the ship. Asked why he notified the police and spoiled what chance he had of having caused an explosion, he answered that he wanted to give a warning in a striking way to foreign ships to keep away from American ports. Substantially these facts comprised his admissions in regard to the Umbria incident.

As to the attempt to wreck the statue of Frederic, the great, the statue in the park, he said that he was not the person who was the gift of the Kaiser was distasteful to a large section of the American people.

"I intended to blow it up at night," Rousseau said, "so that only the statue itself would be destroyed and no lives lost. I found when I looked over the ground that the statue was so high that I thought you could get past the sentries at night was to take a boat and go up the river. The river was so full of ice that I had to give up this idea and get the cable and went up in the daytime."

"That machine I placed there had twenty-five pounds of dynamite in it which was to be set off by a lighted candle set up in a box. I think the wax must have melted and run over the candle and spoiled the force of the explosion."

All through the interviews, which lasted for more than three hours, Rousseau's demeanor was that of an intelligent man, cool and calculating, and well versed in police methods. The only time there was any trace of the enthusiasm that marks the monomaniac was when he declared dramatically that he was an American patriot whose purpose was to drive foreign devils out of this country and keep foreign ships from our ports.

When Rousseau emerged from the interview and was led upstairs he was still smiling and confident. The New York and Washington parties then went home taking with them their witnesses.

What particularly puzzles the police is why Rousseau should have been in the city on Thursday night. While no one believes he knows where Kelly is or ever did know, the police were confronted with a new suggestion to-night. This comes through Rousseau's unguarded talk of being connected with a Fenian organization.

When the Walland canal on the Canada border, was blown up, the crime was finally traced to Fenians. One of these was known as Karl Dullman. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. Two years later it was charged that Dullman was really Luke Dillon, a Philadelphia Irishman, who had disappeared about the time the canal was blown up.

This was denied by Dillon's friends, but the fact remains that Dillon has never appeared and the identification was then regarded by the police as absolute. Dillon was a close friend of Owen Kelly. The Pinkertons are working on this line. They think that they expect to catch the Walland canal job upon Rousseau, and say that the machine that blew up the canal is identical with the one contained in Rousseau's grip.

If Rousseau was one of this gang it would explain why he came to Pat Kelly. It is not, however, the police say, any real proof that Rousseau knows of Kelly's whereabouts.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Gossler Rousseau, the dynamite arrested in Philadelphia, was known to the Chicago police as far back as 1888, although all trace of him was lost for several years previous to the attempt to place an infernal machine on board the steamer Umbria.

Rousseau was known in Chicago as Russell and lived and had his workshop at 287 Washington Boulevard. Acquaintances of Rousseau were told he was working on a gambling device.

On November, 1902, he purchased some steel cones, and disks from John Clark, a machinist at 52 and 54 South Morgan street. Clark did not see Rousseau, but received another order from him when the first was delivered.

Rousseau was seen to have large sums of money at this time. He paid liberally for everything he bought. He visited many mechanics in the neighborhood of his boarding house. J. W. Jesenberger, 56 South Morgan street, four wooden plaques for him from patterns furnished. R. W. Seymour, a carpenter across the street from Rousseau, made him a wooden slat from accurate measurements furnished him. William Moore, a machinist at 49 South Carpenter street, made a four inch japanned iron indicator.

Rousseau was a man of pleasing appearance, well dressed, about 35 or 40 years old. He spoke with a foreign accent.

Detective Sergeant Arthur Carey returned to this city last night from Philadelphia, where he had gone with Mrs. Currie to have Rousseau identified. He said that there was no question as to the identification, as the prisoner immediately recognized Mrs. Currie and bowed to her when she entered the room. Carey said that Mrs. Currie positively identified the prisoner as the man who had boarded with her in West Thirty-second street.

Carey said that in all probability Rousseau would be brought to this city for prosecution. The Philadelphia authorities, he said, can only hold the prisoner for a misdemeanor and Captain of Detectives Boardman of Washington is willing to drop his case and turn Rousseau over to this city.

The prisoner can be presented here under section 645 of the penal code, which states that whoever places any kind of an explosive in any kind of a structure with intent to do harm, and the same dangers life is liable to seven years imprisonment.

Inspector McCuskey will confer with District Attorney Jerome to-day regarding the prosecution of Rousseau.

Car Abre in Broadway.

An east-bound Twenty-third street cross-town car enveloped itself in flames opposite the Hotel Bartholdy, at Broadway, at 1230 o'clock this morning, and twenty passengers hurried out. Firemen on arrival made short work of the flames.

JOINTS ABOUT TOWN.

Fire in the rear of the top floor of the four-story building at 12 and 14 Washington place did about \$1000 damage to the stock of the London Novelty Company, dealers in Japanese trinkets.

CRIP COLDS. Lavette Brown Quinn, the world wide Cold and Grip Remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full bottle and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c a box.

When you are about to hire another clerk is a good time to find out whether it is really more help or more system that you need.

We have reduced many a firm's salary account.

Library Bureau
Card and filing system
experts.
Salesroom, 316 Broadway.

BOULDERS FORM A NEW LEAGUE

RESULT OF THE STARRETT TALKS ON TRADE CONDITIONS.

To Be Organized This Week and to Contain Only Full Contractors—It's to Be a Defence, W. S. Sheehan Says, Against "Chinese Wall" Tactics in the Trade.

As the result of the remarks made by Theodore Starratt about conditions in the building industry in New York, there will be organized this week a new building association, one of the objects of which will be mutual protection against what Mr. Starratt described as the "Chinese Wall methods" of the Building Trades Employers' Association. One of the active spirits in the new organization is William S. Sheehan, 100 Fifth avenue, who has put up several large buildings here, among them the Gouverneur and Willard Parker hotels. Mr. Sheehan, who is a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association, said that the conditions under which the building industry in this city has fallen.

"For some time," said Mr. Sheehan yesterday, "there has been talk among builders disgusted with the existing state of affairs about forming an organization to meet the conditions which Mr. Starratt so truthfully describes. The Starratt interview in the Sun has given a new impetus to this movement and this week we will be organized and we intend to be incorporated."

"I do not know just how many firms there will be in the organization, probably ten or a dozen, all of them large concerns. We propose to use it as a master builders' association, and not an alliance of some thirty subsidiary organizations with a head center such as is the Building Trades Employers' Association. There will be no one who is not a contractor for the erection of a building in its entirety. The officers of the Building Trades Employers' Association may be merely sub-contractors for some detail of building work such as plumbing, or steamfitting. The modification of the association's forerunner, is Mr. Harding who is only a contractor for carpenter work."

"Mr. Starratt has told nothing but the truth about conditions here. Go to half a dozen well established architects in New York and ask them to sign a statement in their drawers full of plans for buildings which owners refuse to go ahead with because of the conditions building. I'll lay you a new hat. That is as near to a bet as I want to come on a Sunday."

Architects all over the city are loaded with plans which they will not get going until there is a better state of affairs. Owners won't venture to start a building because they are threatened with the troubles they may be courting if they embark on so treacherous a sea. And it has all come about from the practices Mr. Starratt has expressed. He might have made stronger statements and still been within the mark."

"Take wood finishing. Let a builder undertake to bring into New York wood-work done outside the city and he at once finds himself in a sticky situation. The Pinkertons and the strikes don't come from the labor men either. They come from the employing side of the house. From the mill owners through their allied forces. Outside finish work may be better and is almost certain to be cheaper. But that is the last of it. The contractor who takes the New York job. If he does not want trouble, go and get your outside work done in the city. That is the only way to get out of it. Then see how you come out trying to get it put into your building?"

"If you do not belong to the employers' association, you are threatened with trouble. Several times I have had labor men tell me that strong pressure was being brought to bear on them to strike because they were not a member of the association. Who brought that pressure? My competitors, of course."

"I do not propose to have my business put at other people's mercy in that way. I do not propose to be dictated to by individuals or organizations, and I think many other men who are in that frame of mind. That is why we are going to get into an organization for self-defence against Chinese Wall methods as Mr. Starratt justly calls them, and we are going to have that organization perfected before the current week is out."

CENSUS OF THE SQUIRRELS.

To See if Park Pampering Is Good or Bad for Them.

A census of the squirrel population of Central Park is going to be taken in consequence of the remarkable interest shown by many men and women in the welfare of the little fellows. The park authorities are amazed by the public solicitude for the squirrels and say that it has actually developed into a craze that at times becomes bothersome.

"If this thing keeps on we'll soon have to provide feeding beds for the shadetails and have nurses to look them in their little beds," said one of the men in the park yesterday.

Some women complained a year ago that the squirrels did not get food enough in the winter. The Park Commissioner sent out and bought a few quarts of peanuts. The peanut feeding had to be kept up, and last week as much as five bushels of the nuts were scattered in the park. The food is now bought at wholesale.

Some other women, wiser than the maker of squirrels, complained that the squirrels did not have proper shelter in the trees in winter. A hundred little houses were built and put in the trees for their comfort. Recently a woman sent a dozen more of the houses to the park and a few days ago other women demanded more houses, so the department had half a hundred more constructed.

When the men started out with the houses several women, champions of the squirrels, saw them and undertook to boss the job. They selected the trees and directed just where the houses should be placed. The park attendants let them have their way. There might have been trouble if they hadn't. Then the women sent out to nearby stores for food for their pets.

Every day at 10 o'clock a man who lives in Fifth avenue enters the menagerie with a large basket of rolls, bread and sugar, and on his arm. He goes to the noddled enclosure near the eagle cage with his burden and begins to feed the animals. He has been doing so for several months now and it misses a day. The animals have got to know him by sight and run to the iron fence when he comes. After feeding the animals he feeds the squirrels.

He is one of many that impose on themselves the daily task of taking food to the park, and the object of the squirrel census is to find out if Mister Shadetail has thrived as well under pampered conditions as he did when left to take care of himself. Once there was a woman who was killed with kindness. Some of the park people are of the opinion that the two hundred little fellows to decrease the squirrel population. The enumeration will also show whether the squirrels prefer the homes made by themselves or take to a pauper life in homes made for them.

ALL OF FAMILY DEAD IN FIRE.

MR. AND MRS. MASON, TWO CHILDREN AND A SERVANT KILLED.

He Was a Young Lawyer and Son of an Ex-Police Commissioner—All Dead Before the Firemen Came—Husband and Wife Had Each Tried to Save a Child.

William T. Mason, son of ex-Police Commissioner Joel W. Mason, a prosperous young lawyer and a prominent member of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, his entire family and one servant girl lost their lives in a fire which started in his house, 133 West 130th street, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Every person that was in the house was either burned to death or suffocated by smoke. Not one escaped to give a clue to the origin of the fire or tell anything that happened. One servant girl, Annie Wells, colored, was away from home over night and knew nothing of what had happened until she reported for work yesterday morning.

The dead are:

WILLIAM T. MASON, aged 35.
CLARE HIGGINS MASON, aged 27.
MARTHA MASON, aged 4 months.
HELEN M. MASON, aged 4 months.
NELLIE DOYLE, servant, aged 25.

The Mason house is one of a row of neat brownstone front houses that line the north side of 130th street between Lenox and Seventh avenues. It is about midway in the block. The house has three stories and a basement. Mr. and Mrs. Mason and the two children slept in the rear room of the second floor. The two servant girls slept in the third floor rear room.

A few minutes after 10 o'clock a man passing through the street saw smoke rolling along the roof of the row of houses and shouted "Fire!" Then he ran toward Lenox avenue, where there is a fire alarm box, and on his way was overhauled by Policeman David Mangum of the West 125th street station. Mangum ran Lenox avenue and turned in a fire alarm. It was then just 1:35.

After doing this Mangum and the man ran back through the block. When they reached 133 they saw a thick cloud of smoke hovering over the roof of that house, although there was no light of fire in any of the windows. Mangum went into the area and found the people of the basement window so hot that he could hardly bear his hand upon them.

Then he ran up the stoop, battered at the front doors with his club and tried to sound the alarm by throwing his weight against them. He could not budge them, and then smashed in the front parlor window and broke his way through the projecting jagged ends of broken glass into the room.

He could not stay there an instant, for when air from the broken window swept into the house flames leaped out in all directions. In addition to this the house was so thick with smoke that nobody could live in it. Mangum could do nothing but scramble back to the stoop again. Just as he got there the fire apparatus from the engine house in West 137th street began to arrive.

When the flames smashed in the front doors with their axes the hallway was so filled with smoke and flames that they could not enter until the entire interior of the building had been drenched with water. It was known that everybody in the house must be unconscious or dead, as not a sound had come from within. Capt. McHughes, Engine 59, and Battalion Chiefs Short and Langford began a search at the earliest moment possible.

The first bodies found were those of Mr. Mason and the baby. Mr. Mason was lying on the floor in his nightgown with the baby close by his arms as though he had dropped it as he fell in trying to reach the bedroom door. The bodies of Mrs. Mason and the two-year-old child, Maria, are found on the landing near the top of the stairs on the third floor. The body of the servant girl, Nellie Doyle, was found near the door of her room opening out into the hall.

It is believed that Mr. and Mrs. Mason, aroused from their sleep by the smoke, each caught up a child and made a rush for the third floor, hoping to escape through the scuttle to the roof. There had been a stepladder standing under the scuttle, but because of the frequent burglar raids in the neighborhood it had been removed and was nowhere to be found. Evidently it had been in place, however, it could have been of no use to the inmates.

It is plain that Mr. Mason and the baby were almost instantly overcome by the smoke and that Mr. Mason had barely got out of bed when he fell to the floor unconscious. Mrs. Mason and the other child managed to escape and they got to the top of the stairs and there they fell. The servant girl had only got as far as the door of her room when she was overcome. The bodies of Mrs. Mason, the oldest child and the servant girl were so shockingly burned when found as to be all but beyond recognition.

It was about 2:45 when the bodies were discovered and by that time the entire street was in an uproar. The Masons were well known and much liked by their neighbors and as the full extent of the calamity spread a number of women in the streets and in the homes of nearby houses became hysterical and filled the air with their cries. Down at 210 in the same street, only about a block away, Jesse T. Higgins, brother of Mrs. Mason, and his wife had been attending a card party at the home of a Mr. Bennett. The card party broke up at 2 in the morning, and Mr. and Mrs. Higgins accompanied by a Mr. Bogart, started toward their home, at 241 West 132nd street. They saw the fire engines and the crowd and went up to have a look at the fire. Before they reached the house they heard its number and learned that all its inmates were dead.

Joel S. Mason, a lawyer with an office at 362 Broadway, and a brother of the deceased Mr. Mason, lives at 885 Lexington avenue near Sixty-fifth street. He was routed out of bed and informed of what had happened. It was about 4 o'clock in the morning when he got to the scene, and the bodies that had been removed to the West 125th street police station. When Mr. Mason reached the station he was so overcome that he was dissuaded from looking at the remains. With the consent of Corner Goldenkranz he gave orders that the bodies be removed to the undertaking shop of F. E. Holden, 59 West 125th street. The funeral arrangements will be made by Mr. Mason to-day or to-morrow.

OLIVE FREEMAN SINGS.

Reappears at the Opera Sunday Concert and is Warmly Applauded.

Miss Olive Fremstad, who has been ill for two weeks, made her reappearance at the Metropolitan Opera house concert last night and was warmly welcomed back. She sang "O Don Fatale," from Verdi's "Don Carlos," and as an encore one of Grieg's songs.

The other soloists were Mme. Alma Aché, Miss Bella Allen, Otto Gortz, Pol Piancon and Master David Sapirstein, pianist, who made his first appearance in public.

EDLITZ STIRS UP THE UNIONS.

Talk on His Prediction That the Next Fight May Be for the Open Shop.

Charles L. Edlitz, president of the Building Trades Employers' Association, who a year ago declared himself in favor of the open shop and at a dinner of the Contractors' Protective Association on Saturday expressed the opinion that the next fight in the building trades was likely to be for the open shop, stirred up a great fuss in the central Federated Union yesterday by the latter announcement. Mr. Edlitz's own version of his Saturday night remarks is this:

"I said we had tried arbitration once, but the unions broke away, and that we had tried a second time and the unions still seemed to be dissatisfied and broke away again. Then I said that in my opinion if arbitration failed for the third time and it was demonstrated that it could not satisfy the unions, within a year or a year and a half there would be another fight, not for unionism or arbitration, but for the open shop, or, in fact, for the non-union open shop. I also said that an Indian fighter once remarked that the only good Indian was a dead Indian, and that it was beginning to look as if the only good union was the one that didn't exist. I simply stated my opinion."

There was blood in the eye of Delegate Frederick Paulsch of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, who are working under the employers' arbitration agreement, when he got up at the Central Federated Union meeting yesterday to answer Mr. Edlitz.

"We were forced to sign the arbitration agreement," said Paulsch, "and we are still working under it. We are not forcing it on a measure to recognize the open shop, for what are the new unions formed under the arbitration agreement but an agreement to arbitrate? I don't understand what Mr. Edlitz meant by his assertion."

"The unions need thorough organization," remarked Delegate Flynn of the Brass Workers. "We should do something about it. But Flynn had no suggestions to make about what should be done, and the C. F. U. dropped the discussion after voting financial assistance to the Glass Workers, who are striking against the open shop."

It came out yesterday that an attempt was made to force the union of the Plasterers and the Employing Plasterers' Association. The locked out men refused to work with members of the new union of plasterers, saying that they had already signed the open shop, so the negotiations failed.

FUNERAL OF DR. H. M. WELLS.

Veteran of the Civil War and Long a Medical Director in the Navy.

Funeral services for Medical Director Henry M. Wells, U. S. N., retired, were held yesterday afternoon at the residence of his cousin, Grant Squires, 462 West End avenue. Many members of the Local Legion, of which Mr. Wells was a member, were present, and the service was conducted by the Rev. J. H. Coghlan, rector.

With these came an escort of twelve blue-jackets.

The Rev. J. O. Wilson of Brooklyn eulogized Dr. Wells, referring to his service at Vicksburg, Fort St. Philip and in other engagements in the civil war. Mrs. Taylor, Dr. Wells' wife, was present, and a doctor of old comrades went through the ceremony of placing the rose and the laurel on his coffin, symbolizing his purity and courage. The casket was covered with a flag and upon it was laid his sword. The burial will take place at Northampton, Mass., on Monday.

Dr. Wells was born on Jan. 20, 1835, at Northampton. He was commissioned surgeon in the navy in 1857, and served in the navy until his retirement in 1897. His house was at 265 West Eighty-first street. He leaves a widow.

Obituary Notes.

Joseph Hecht, died in Norfolk, Va., on Saturday night in a hospital, after a long illness. He had been in the army for several months. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a native of Germany and resided in Norfolk for several years. He was a great lover of music and was a member of the Norfolk Symphony Orchestra. He was also a member of the Norfolk Athletic Club and the Norfolk Yacht Club. He was a very kind and generous man and was loved by all who knew him.

James H. Hagan, who was for nearly thirty years a prominent figure in Tammany Hall, died yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the New York Hospital, where he had been since the night of Jan. 7, when he became unconscious on the street at Broadway and Thirty-fifth street. Bright's disease was the cause of his death.

Mr. Hagan was born in Ireland, March 22, 1847. He was graduated at the Free Academy, now the City College, in 1869. When not long out of college he became publisher of the "New York Herald," a weekly paper of Waterbury, Conn., and later a reporter for the "World." He was an expert accountant and a skilled hand at election law. He was a member of the "Catholic Review," went to the Assembly from the old Twenty-first district in 1877. President Cleveland made him a special agent of the United States Treasury and in the city government he held the offices of Commissioner of Accounts, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works and president of the Board of Public Improvements. He was also a member of the New York State Assembly and the New York State Senate. He was a very successful business man and a very kind and generous man.

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"The Duchess of Dantzic" and The PIANOLA

THIS EVENING "The Duchess of Dantzic," the musical comedy success of London's last season, will be performed for the first time in this country at Daly's Theatre.

Since March, 1904, the Pianola repertory has contained fourteen selections from "The Duchess of Dantzic." In other words, Pianola owners have been able for ten months to hear and enjoy this music which has had such a vogue abroad.

This is but one instance out of many illustrating the thoroughness with which the Pianola covers the entire musical field. No matter what one's tastes may be, the Pianola repertory affords an immediate means of gratifying them. Music publishers from all over the world send advance copies of their productions and the best of this music is at once produced in the form of perforated rolls.

Pianola owners receive monthly bulletins of the latest compositions which have been placed in the repertory. For those who prefer to hear the music before purchasing, adequate facilities are provided at Aeolian Hall. The entire ninth floor is given over to sound-proof music rooms where Pianola owners are at liberty at any time to have tried over music which they contemplate purchasing. When desired, the co-operation of salesmen may be had in suggesting desirable compositions, and every facility is provided to make the Pianola yield to its owner the maximum of pleasure and entertainment.

Of the musical comedies and light operas now running in New York, the best numbers of the following are obtainable for the Pianola:

- Higgledy Piggledy
- Sho-Gun
- Mrs. Black Is Back
- Fantana
- Woodland
- It Happened in Nordland
- Fatinitza
- Babes in Toyland
- Humpty Dumpty and the Duchess of Dantzic

It has been said that the Pianola is as new as its newest piece of music. Not only is the entire field of the classics thoroughly covered, but the Pianola brings to its owner the enjoyment of the latest dance music, the most popular songs of the day, and the hits of the operatic stage.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR 34TH STREET

NEW ELEMENT IN RATE DEBATE

IT PROPOSES TO BE HEARD BY CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

The Association for Maintaining the Rights of Property, composed of holders of Stocks and Bonds, Will Take a Hand in Railroad Discussion at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The question of conferring the rate-making power upon the Interstate Commerce Commission has been further complicated by the appearance of the Association for Maintaining the Rights of Property, which has declared its purpose of taking a hand in the discussion and does so by being heard before action is taken. This association is composed of holders of the stocks and bonds of railroad companies, and its comprehensive name was chosen to convey to the public its purposes, which are to maintain the rights of property holders in this and other cases where the rate is made by Government.

It assumes that after all is said the persons most likely to be affected by Government regulation of rates are those whose money is directly or indirectly invested in these securities. All complaints so far have been made by the railroads and it is therefore argued that any regulation by the commission must be in the nature of a reduction—a reduction of the rates followed by a reduction of the income of the roads and a reduction of the dividends.

To the extent, therefore, that the interest of the individual holders of these securities, and of depositors in banks and trust companies or holders of life or fire insurance policies, all of which are heavily invested in or lenders on railroad stocks and bonds, may be protected, the Association for Maintaining the Rights of Property has been organized and has requested to be fully heard by the committee of the Senate and House on Interstate Commerce before any bill of the character proposed is reported.

Daniel Davenport of Bridgeport, Conn., a leading member of the association, has been retained to represent the association before Congress. Mr. Davenport is well known as the organizer of similar associations and has frequently appeared before Congress committees. He has a wide reputation as an authority and expert on industrial topics and is a clear and forceful speaker.

Mr. Davenport has addressed a communication to Senator Rogers and Representative Hepburn giving some of the reasons why his clients are interested in this subject. It is represented that last year the railroads carried an equivalent of more than 200,000,000 passengers, 100 miles for \$2 cents. The total amount received for this service was \$21,000,000, which was \$20,000,000 less than the railroads expended on the single item of maintenance of ways and equipment. This expense alone absorbed all their gross passenger, mail and express revenues.

They also carried the equivalent of more than 1,250,000 tons of freight at a distance of 100 miles for 75-80 cents per ton. The total net interest paid to the bondholders was \$28,000,000. The total net interest paid to the stockholders was \$100,000,000, or a total net revenue to the owners of this property of \$128,000,000 on an investment, conservatively estimated, of more than \$1,000,000,000, a return of \$12.8 on each \$100.

Mr. Davenport points out that the reduction of only one-tenth of a cent per ton of freight per mile would wipe out all the interest of the stockholders and the reduction of another mill and a half would eliminate all the interest paid to the bondholders during the year, thus utterly destroying the value of the property of his clients.

"It is therefore apparent," he said today, "that the value of these securities can only be preserved by the most careful management of those who have a direct interest in their preservation and are interested with that duty. The people who own the stocks and bonds of these railway companies, for the most part, are not the rich but the middle class, and it is to their disadvantage that the railroads should be run by a few men who are interested in the country, which would end in unparalleled disaster."

It is not too much to say that these banks are the principal items on the investment of the savings of the poor people of the nation, and should anything be done by Congress to impair the value of these securities, it would certainly be followed by a run upon every such institution in the country, which would end in unparalleled disaster.

DENIED BY THE ARMOUR.

Say They Have No Favored Contracts in Operating Refrigerator Cars.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—A complete denial of the charges made by witnesses before the Interstate Commerce Commission investigation of the business transactions of the Armour refrigerators, and a director of Armour's, was made today by George B. Robbins, president of the Armour car lines, and a director of Armour's. The testimony was declared by the Armour interests to have been not only prejudiced and biased but in many respects false.

Mr. Robbins pays especial attention to the charges made by a Boston contractor, who is declared to be the vice-president of a refrigerator company and therefore not a disinterested witness. Continuing Mr. Robbins says:

"This man's testimony that the Armour lines only charged the Pennsylvania Railroad \$2.50 for leasing cars at Jersey City, while the others were charged \$4, and that the company refused to ice private cars, he had been since the night of Jan. 7, when he became unconscious on the street at Broadway and Thirty-fifth street. Bright's disease was the cause of his death."

The allegation that by the terms of exclusive contracts the railroads notify the Armour of intended shipments of fruits to enable them to flood the market in advance of the arrival of the independent shipment is absolutely untrue. The entire proceeding against our company has been characterized by prejudice, bias and in many respects false testimony. It is regretted that the Boston car owner, who seeks to have the railroads build their own cars under patents of his company, has been so unfortunate as to die.

MAURICE F. HOLAHAN DEAD.

For Nearly 30 Years Prominent in Tammany Hall Politics.

Maurice F. Holahan, who was for nearly thirty years a prominent figure in Tammany Hall, died yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the New York Hospital, where he had been since the night of Jan. 7, when he became unconscious on the street at Broadway and Thirty-fifth street. Bright's disease was the cause of his death.